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If U.S. Imperialist Aggressors Dare Make an Attack,

Heroic Korean People's Army, Korean People Will Deal Exterminatory Blow at Them

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on January 27, denouncing the extremely brazen and arrogant, brigandish act of the U.S. imperialists who illegally "complained" to the United Nations Security Council, clamouring that our self-defence action taken to seize the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo," which was perpetrating hostile acts after intruding into the territorial waters of our country, was a "violation of international law" and who are blaring that they will take "retaliatory measures" by mobilizing armed forces on a large scale.

Follows the full text of the statement:

★ Statement of D.P.R.K. Government ★

The U.S. imperialists are now running wild again to use the United Nations for their aggressive purpose. Clamouring that our self-defence action taken to seize the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo," which was perpetrating hostile acts after intruding into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was a "violation of international law," U.S. imperialism "complained" to the United Nations Security Council.

This is the most shameless, arrogant and insolent act of brigandage.

The recent "Pueblo" incident has more completely laid bare the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism.

The special armed spy ship "Pueblo" equipped with various installations for espionage was seized by the navy craft of the Korean People's Army on January 23 last in the territorial waters of our side, in Latitude 39°17.4' N. and in Longitude 127°46.9' E. of the East Korea Gulf, while it was spying in many places on a series of military and state secrets such as various military installations, the deployment of armed forces and industrial facilities at different ports and along the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, after intruding deep into the territorial waters of our country according to the instructions given by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have destroyed systematically the Korean Armistice Agreement and are perpetrating incessantly military provocative acts against the northern half of the Republic.

The provocative act of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of U.S. imperialism is another flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, an open aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a link in the chain of the planned manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism to unleash a new war in Korea and a grave menace to peace in the Far East and the rest of the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely condemn the villainous criminal manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism.

It is entirely right that the Korean people have taken the decisive measures of self-defence against the unpardonable aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists are now raising a frantic war clamour, bringing the "Pueblo" incident to the United Nations in order to cover up and justify their criminal acts and saying, on the other hand, that they will take "retaliatory measures" by mobilizing armed forces on a large scale.

But, the U.S. imperialists, no matter how they act, can never conceal their ugly nature of aggression or surprise the Korean people.

The heroic Korean People's Army and the entire Korean people have got fully prepared for coping with any provocation or invasion by the U.S. imperialists and will deal an exterminatory blow at the enemies if they dare make an attack.

The United Nations should not repeat again the disgraceful history of having been utilized by the U.S. imperialists as a tool in the aggression war in Korea provoked by them. It is entirely illegal for the United Nations to discuss the "complaint" of U.S. imperialism which has perverted the truth so much.

To safeguard the security and sovereignty of its fatherland against enemy's infringement is an inviolable right of every independent state and is an internal affair which no one can encroach upon.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely opposes the discussion of the illegal "complaint" of U.S. imperialism at the United Nations Security Council, will not recognize any resolution to be concocted to cover up U.S. imperialist aggression and will declare it null and void.

If the United Nations wants to act in conformity with its Charter and mission, it must condemn the acts of aggression perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and take measures to check their manoeuvres for provoking a new war.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people are convinced that the entire socialist countries, the national independent states in Asia and Africa and all the progressive peoples of the world who treasure peace and justice will pay deep attention to the grave situation which has been created in Korea by U.S. imperialism, will wage a resolute struggle to break the tentacles of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and will express active support for and solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for safeguarding the dignity of the nation and the sovereignty of the country.

Armed Guerrillas Continue to Appear and Beat Enemy in Different Parts of S. Korea

South Korea has now been turned into a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists, and into their military base of aggression. The South Korean people are subjected to unbearable national insult and contempt and even their right to existence is constantly menaced by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people.

In Suburbs of Seoul, In Koyang County Adjacent to Seoul

Armed Guerrillas Attack Puppet Army

According to press reports from Seoul, **armed guerrillas attacked a "search unit" of the puppet military-police and dealt a serious blow to it in Sindo-myon, Koyang county, Kyonggi Province, between one and three a.m. on January 23.**

The flabbergasted U.S. imperialist aggressors kicked up a din of "search operation" after sending flare bombs into the sky.

The armed guerrillas are dealing a more resolute counter-blow to this desperate racket of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. **Armed guerrillas which made their appearance in Eujongbu city, Kyonggi Province, on the night of the 22nd punished a police of the puppet Eujongbu police station on the street.**

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The armed guerrillas made their appearance in the very heart of Seoul city on the night of January 21 and at dawn of January 22 and engaged the puppet military and police in which they finished off a puppet police station chief and many others. Since then, the South Korean people are further raising the flames of armed guerrilla struggle in all parts of South Korea under the uplifted banner of anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle.

National Defence Minister Greets K.P.A. Soldiers

General Kim Chang Bong, Minister of National Defence, warmly greeted the soldiers of the naval unit of the Korean People's Army who meted out a stern punishment to the U.S. imperialist aggressors when are engrossed in new war provocation manoeuvres by capturing the armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and all of the aggressors on board the ship who were perpetrating outright provocative acts after intruding into the sea off Wonsan, the coastal waters of the northern half of the Republic, on January 23.

General Kim Chang Bong laid stress on further heightening revolutionary vigilance and militant strain and maintaining a fully prepared posture for resolutely smashing any vicious provocative machinations of the enemy under the acute situation in which the U.S. imperialist aggressors, driven into utter confusion in face of the ever intensified activities of the armed guerrillas in all parts of South Korea, are further stepping up reckless provocative manoeuvres along the Military Demarcation Line and in the eastern and western coastal areas.

Report on Capture of Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army by K.P.A. Naval Ships

The U.S. imperialist aggressor army which is becoming all the more frenzied in its moves to ignite another war in Korea, committed a premeditated hostile act by infiltrating an armed ship into the territorial waters of our side in the East Sea up to the point 39° 17.4' N. and 127° 46.9' E. on January 23.

Our naval ships which encountered it while out in the sea on their patrol duty returned the fire of the piratic gang who put up an arrogant resistance after intruding deep into the territorial waters of our fatherland and killed or wounded several U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, captured alive over 80 of them and seized the warship of over 1,000 tons together with the anti-aircraft machineguns installed in it and scores of shooting weapons, tens of thousands of rounds of ammunition and handgrenades and quantities of arms and equipment for espionage activities.

This vicious provocative act of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army is the most odious provocation ever committed by it since the armistice which goes beyond the case of intrusion of Patrol Craft Escort No. 96 which was sunk at one stroke when it intruded into the coastal waters of our side in January 1967 and all the provocative acts perpetrated by it every day in the East Sea of late, and it is a more sinister and open provocative act of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army intended to suppress and stifle with an aggressive war racket the spirits of the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle of the people which are mounting higher as the days go by in South Korea.

If the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppets persist in their reckless acts of provocation, the heroic Korean People's Army which is prepared as ever-victorious revolutionary armed forces, each of whose men is a match for one hundred foes, will in co-operation with the entire Korean people, wipe out the aggressors at one blow at any time.

Armed Guerrillas Continue to Appear and Beat Enemy in Different Parts of S. Korea

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frustrating the "search operation" of the enemy. At around 11 p.m. on the same day, armed guerrillas exchanged fire with the puppet military-police in a village north of Bibong of Mt. Bukhan, killing a puppet army soldier.

There armed guerrillas waged a battle of rifle shooting with the enemy also at dawn on January 23.

On the night of the 22nd, armed guerrillas turned up in Segumjong in the suburbs of Seoul and vanished triumphantly after administering a baptism of handgrenades to the bandits of the puppet police and special service corps.

At around 9 a.m. on January 23, armed guerrillas attacked the puppet military-police with handgrenades in Paju county, Kyonggi Province.

Armed guerrillas appeared in many other places to punish the enemy, making the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi traitors run helter-skelter.

At around 6 p.m. on January 22, guerrillas armed with tommy guns and small arms appeared in Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, and two hours earlier armed guerrillas made their appearance in Eulryong county, South Kyongsang Province, who went down to a village from a mountain in Ryugok-myon, carrying tommy guns and handgrenades.

The confounded enemy, it is said, has set the puppet military-police in motion to launch a so-called "counter-operation" in this area.

According to reports, armed guerrillas waged fierce battles many times on the Baksok pass, west gate district and at the foot of Mt. Inwang in Seoul, in Janghung-ri, Yangju county, and Daemyong-ri, Kimpo county, Kyonggi Province, and many other places from dawn to morning of the 23rd.

Another report says that a member of the armed guerrillas who stormed into the heart of Seoul from the night of January 21 to the next dawn, broke into the lair of the enemy and, at the end of an exchange of fire, threw a handgrenade at the enemy, wounding heavily or lightly several police bandits, including the puppet security bureau chief.

The U.S. imperialists and their puppet clique are running wild, issuing "emergency mobilization orders" and proclaiming "ultra-emergency alert orders" and they are letting loose the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and puppet ground, naval and air forces and marines. But the patriotic armed guerrillas are appearing all over South Korea and dealing serious blows to the enemy ceaselessly.

Armed Guerrillas Kill Regiment Commander of Puppet Army

South Korean armed guerrillas on January 24 killed a "colonel" of the puppet army, a regiment commander, who was commanding a so-called "search operation," foaming at the mouth, and killed or wounded scores of puppet army troops, according to reports from Seoul.

The armed guerrillas who advanced to the borders of Chunhyon-myon and Pyongyang-myon, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, at around 11.45 on the morning of January 24, exchanged fierce fire with the puppet army unit commanded by the villainous 15th regiment commander and finished off the regiment commander, a rascal, by sending a bullet of stern punishment through him. In the battle the armed guerrillas also killed or wounded scores of enemy officers and men.

The armed guerrillas are fighting in sky-high spirits to wipe out the enemy, continuously expanding the successes of the struggle.

Armed Guerrillas Fight Fiercely Against U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army

In Paju, Koyang and Ryonchon Counties, Kyonggi Province

According to reports from Seoul, an armed guerrilla unit attacked the Yankee scoundrels of the 1st brigade of the 2nd division of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army squatting along the Rimjin River in Paju county around 7.30 p.m. on January 23.

The armed guerrillas waged a fierce battle with the U.S. imperialist aggressor army till 8.15 p.m. on January 23, showering fire upon the scoundrels.

Meanwhile, on January 23, another armed guerrilla unit came down from a mountain in Wondang-ri, Wondang-myon, Koyang county, Kyonggi Province, and made a surprise attack on a unit of the puppet army.

The fierce firing between the armed guerrilla unit and the puppet army was going on as of nine p.m., according to a South Korean radio report.

On the afternoon of January 23, an armed guerrilla unit also made appearance in Kuroup-ri, Juksung-myon, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, and another armed guerrilla unit in Jungok-myon, Ryonchon county, Kyonggi Province, around 1.30 p.m. on January 23.

Extremely upset by the attacks made everywhere by the armed guerrilla units, the terror-stricken U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are running wild, letting loose additionally the 7th division of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army for the "counter operation."

Armed Guerrillas Attack Posts of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army

The armed guerrillas on January 22 attacked the posts of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army successively when the armed struggles of the revolutionary people are expanding in all parts of South Korea.

According to a press report from Seoul, an armed guerrilla unit smashed a post of the 2nd division of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army in Paju area at around 8.30 p.m. on January 22.

The armed guerrillas stole up on the post of the enemy, threw handgrenades at the Yankee scoundrels in the post and fiercely fired at them.

At around 11.30 p.m. on January 22, another armed guerrilla unit attacked a post of the 3rd regiment, 2nd division of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and showered fire upon the enemies.

The armed guerrillas dealt heavy blows to the Yankee aggressors in the two raids and struck terror into their hearts.

Armed Guerrillas Kill Many Enemy Troops Including Puppet Army Officers

The South Korean armed guerrillas attacked the desperately resisting enemies in Seoul and many areas of Kyonggi Province on January 24, too, dealing heavy blows to the enemies, according to reports from Seoul.

At around 10.30 a.m. on January 24, the armed guerrillas who advanced to the area of Chilbongsa-ri and Sowol-ri, across the Kolamsa in Koyang county fought a fierce battle with the puppet army unit mobilized for the so-called "search operation," shooting to death many enemies including two villainous "officers" and seriously injuring many other enemies.

Earlier, the armed guerrillas advanced into the area of Ansang-dong, west gate district of Seoul, plunging the enemy into fear and confusion.

Another unit of armed guerrillas appeared in the area of Mt. Dobong north of Seoul at around 10 a.m. on January 24 and attacked the motor battalion of the 1,110th field engineer corps of the puppet army, killing several enemy troops including a lieutenant of the puppet army.

A unit of armed guerrillas which appeared in the vicinity of Dongduchon, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, at around 11.20 a.m. on January 24 waged a fierce shooting battle, dealing a blow to the enemy.

At around 9.30 a.m. on January 24, armed guerrillas made their appearance simultaneously northeast of Euijongbu and south of Pochon, Kyonggi Province, and beat the enemy.

Armed guerrillas who marched to the area northeast of Euijongbu, Kyonggi Province, dealt a serious blow to the 26th motor battalion of the puppet army mobilized in a "search operation."

The armed guerrillas are fighting courageously with the indomitable will to wipe out the enemy, striking back the frenzied operations in which the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are mobilizing huge armed forces.

Armed Guerrillas Again Advance to Mt. Inwang in Seoul, to Euijongbu, Koyang County and Other Areas, Engage Puppet Army Troops

South Korean armed guerrillas continue to beat the enemy everywhere, according to reports from Seoul.

The armed guerrillas who again pushed into Bukhan-ri, Sindo-myon, Koyang county, Kyonggi Province, at around 4.20 a.m. on January 24, attacked the "search unit" of the 26th division of the puppet army, dealing a serious blow to it.

Almost at the same time, at around 4.40 a.m. on January 24, another unit of armed guerrillas advanced to the mountain in the suburbs of Euijongbu, Kyonggi Province, and they engaged the enemy as of seven on the morning of January 24, luring the latter.

The armed guerrillas who appeared in the mid-slope of Mt. Inwang in Seoul at around seven in the evening of January 23 exchanged fire with the "search unit" of the 30th division of the puppet army driven out to the scene posthaste by the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique.

The armed guerrillas poured a barrage of fire on the enemy, killing puppet troops mobilized in the "search operation."

Meanwhile, the armed guerrillas who engaged the enemy after advancing to Jangam-ri south of Euijongbu, at around 8.50 p.m. on January 23, reappeared there two hours later, throwing the enemy into a complete discomfiture.

In face of the repeated attacks by the armed guerrillas, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges were running helter-skelter in extreme fear and confusion.

According to South Korean press reports, handbills castigating the enemy were scattered all over Seoul on January 24 at a time when the heroic struggle of the armed guerrillas for sweeping away the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys is being waged in all parts of South Korea.

These leaflets were found in great numbers in front of the Seoul Shinmun office and the "Hanguk electric company" in the centre of the city at around 12.20 p.m. on January 24.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, plunged into consternation by the successive blows of the heroic armed guerrillas who made their appearance under the very nose of the enemy, are now trembling with greater fear seeing the handbills denouncing the villains scattered all over the city in broad daylight.

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Editorial

Smash U.S. Imperialists' Moves to Unleash Another War!

Now the U.S. imperialists are resorting to increasingly malicious machinations, becoming more active in their policy for provoking a new war in Korea.

These bandits are frenziedly trying to use again the United Nations for their pernicious aggressive purpose. The U.S. imperialists who made their armed

Poster: Let's place the whole people under arms and turn the whole country into a fortress!

spy ship intrude into the inviolable territorial waters of our country, and commit hostile acts, "complained" to the United Nations Security Council, like a thief shouting "stop the thief!" ranting that our self-defence action in seizing this armed spy ship was a "violation of international law." This is an arrogant and impudent, robber-like act which is brazen enough.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 27 issued a statement exposing and denouncing such odious and sinister manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and expressing its immovable stand. The statement of the D.P.R.K. Government reflects the unanimous will and determination of the entire Korean people.

As facts clearly prove, the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" further stripped bare every aspect of the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists and it shows what length they have gone in their reckless acts for igniting another war in Korea.

The special armed spy ship "Pueblo" equipped with various installations for espionage was seized by navy crafts of the Korean People's Army on January 23 in the territorial waters of our country, in Latitude 39°17.4'N. and Longitude 127°46.9' E. of the East Korea Gulf while it was spying in many places, as the captain of this armed spy ship confessed, on a series of military and state secrets such as various military installations, the deployment of armed forces and industrial facilities at different ports and along the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, after intruding deep into the territorial waters of our country, according to instructions of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Is there any hostile act or provocative act more plain and grave than this criminal act of spying on various military and state secrets after intruding deep into the inviolable territorial waters of our country? This is an act of aggression and a wicked war provocation move, which is like highway robbery in broad daylight.

As pointed out in the statement of our Government, indeed, "The provocative act of the armed spy ship 'Pueblo' of U.S. imperialism is another flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, an open aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a link in the chain of the planned manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism to unleash war in Korea and a grave menace to peace in the Far East and the rest of the world."

The entire Korean people are denouncing, with surging indignation, this nefarious provocative act of the U.S. imperialists and are burning with the determination to mete out a more resolute and severe punishment, if the scoundrels persist in their reckless provocations.

It is entirely right for the Korean people to take a determined self-defence action against the intolerable act of aggression of the U.S. imperialists. It is an act for defending peace in Korea and, furthermore, in Asia by safeguarding the security of the country from the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and thwarting the war provocation moves of the aggressors.

Now the peoples of the socialist countries and the world peace-loving peoples and broad public opinion are sternly denouncing the vicious provocative machinations of the U.S. imperialists against our country.

Even the U.S. reptile news agencies and press and Western news agencies and press cannot conceal the fact that the "Pueblo" is a U.S. imperialist armed spy ship and it committed espionage against our country.

Now when their crying criminal act has been brought into the open before the whole world, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to use the United Nations for their aggressive purpose by bringing the "Pueblo" incident to it in a crafty effort to conceal and justify their criminal act.

It is the trite method of the U.S. imperialists to use the signboard of the United Nations to hide their policies of aggression and war. When they were unleashing the war of aggression in Korea in 1950, the U.S. imperialists illegally usurped the signboard of the United Nations and still now they are trying to justify their occupation of South Korea and plotting to provoke a new war in Korea by stealing the name of the United Nations.

Thus the United Nations has irreparably impaired its own prestige in face of the world people by being abused for the provocation of the U.S. imprialists' war of aggression and their policy of aggression in Korea.

The United Nations must not repeat again its shameful history in which it was used as a tool of the U.S. imperialists in the Korean war ignited by them. It is entirely illegal for the United Nations to debate the brigandish, so-called "complaint" of the U.S. imperialists reversing black and white. The din of "complaint" raised by the highway robbers who intruded into others' territorial waters and committed hostile acts, is a crafty act for camouflaging their criminal acts in face of the world, which is intended to intensify provocations behind the smokescreen of such ruse.

It is the sacred right of each independent state to defend its security and sovereignty from the encroachment of the enemy, and it is an internal affair in which no one can interfere. The United Nations can never intervene in the exercise of this sacred right by each independent state.

The Government statement of the Republic solemnly declared that "The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely opposes the discussion of the illegal 'complaint' of U.S. imperialism at the United Nations Security Council and will not recognize any resolution to be concocted to cover up U.S. imperialist aggression and will declare it null and void."

This firm and just stand of the Government of the Republic will enjoy the unanimous support of the revolutionary people of the whole world and all the countries which value peace and national independence.

If the United Nations wants to act in conformity with its Charter and mission, it must condemn the acts of aggression perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and take measures to check their manoeuvres for provoking a new war.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to cover up their criminal acts. But, with no machinations can they veil their dirty aggressive nature.

The incident in which the U.S. imperialists infiltrated the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of our country to perpetrate hostile acts is a link in the chain of their new war provocation manoeuvres intensified in Korea in recent years and shows that these manoeuvres have reached a graver stage.

In recent years the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been ever more frantically reinforcing the puppet armed forces in South Korea and continuously introducing new-type weapons and military equipment there, while stepping up the establishment of a war-time mobilisation system for driving out the South Korean people to an aggressive war and the militarisation of economy, incessantly perpetrating military provocations against the area of the northern half of the Republic in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement and trying to openly draw even the Japanese militarists in the implementation of their criminal war plan.

Particularly, since Johnson visited South Korea and whipped up war provocation the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their hostile acts against the northern half have become all the more unscrupulous. In the past year, the U.S. imperialists fired 91 times as many shells as fired by them in the 13 years after the war into the portion of our side in the Demilitarized Zone. In January last year the U.S. imperialists went so far as to perpetrate the hostile act of infiltrating the Patrol Craft Escort No. 56 into the coastal waters of our side in the east sea and to shell the coastal area of our side. Such provocative acts are becoming still more active and frequent on the ground and sea and in the air with each passing day.

The "Pueblo" incident is a concentric expression of such intensified war provocation manoeuvres.

The U.S. imperialists are now raising feverish war clamours, saying that they would take so-called "retaliatory measures" by mobilising the aggression armed forces on a large scale, while threatening a whitewash their criminal acts.

But the U.S. imperialists cannot frighten the Korean people with such machinations. The U.S. imperialists must realise that such manoeuvres cannot work before the Korean people.

As pointed out in the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, "The heroic Korean People's Army and the entire Korean people have got fully prepared for coping with any provocation or invasion by the U.S. imperialists and will deal an exterminatory blow at the enemies if they dare make an attack."

We will give a deserving answer to the provokers and if the enemy launches a play with fire, we will counter him with fire.

The situation caused by the provocative machinations and war clamours of the U.S. imperialists demands the entire people and the officers and men of the People's Army to heighten vigilance and strain to a high degree.

The entire people and the officers and men of the People's Army will closely watch every reckless move of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and keep a fully prepared posture to counter all sorts of the enemy's machinations. We will heighten revolutionary vigilance to a high degree and will be prepared in a more strained and mobilized posture.

In this way we will defend our socialist system and our fatherland.

At any time called by the Party and the Leader, the entire people and the officers and men of the People's Army will defend our revolutionary gains with their lives, firmly holding arms in hand.

We warn the U.S. imperialists to stop at once their reckless war manoeuvres.

The U.S. imperialists must not miscalculate the determination and might of our people but cool their heads and act discreetly.

We Korean people are not the Korean people of the past. The political, economic and military might of our people is incomparably stronger than that 18 years ago when the U.S. imperialists unleashed a war in our country. Today our people are rallied rock-firm with one ideology and one will around our Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Leader.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors dare provoke a new war, our people will rise as one, wipe the enemies out of our land to the last one and surely achieve the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

The provocative machinations of the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people are a challenge not only to the Korean people but to peace in Asia and the world.

We are convinced that all the socialist countries, nationals, independent states of Asia and Africa and the entire progressive people of the world who treasure peace and justice will direct deep attention to the grave situation created in Korea by the U.S. imperialists, will wage a resolute struggle to break the tentacles of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and will express strong support and solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for safeguarding the dignity of the nation and the sovereignty of the country.

Our heroic Korean people and the officers and men of the People's Army who are advancing forward in the spirit of Chollima, the spirit of being a match for a hundred foes, rallied close around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, will surely smash to pieces any provocative machinations of the enemy.

U.S. imperialism the thrice-cursed criminal who has imposed immeasurable misfortunes and disasters upon mankind through two-century-long blood-stained history of aggression, will surely perish and the just cause of our people for the freedom, unification and independence of the fatherland will certainly be crowned with victory.

Reminiscences of the Fatherland Liberation War

Reminiscences of the Battle on Height 1,211

Choi Hyon

Ten years have already gone since the heroic battle on Height 1,211. But, never shall I forget, even for a moment, those days of incessant severe battles.

In these battles our brave fighters on the Height who are worth their weight in gold carried through to the end the important strategic line of the Party that they should not allow themselves to budge even a step back, and smashed to smithereens the myth about the "world's mightiest" the U.S. imperialists had vaunted of.

That is why the people all over the world now call the Height a height of heroes and regard it as a height symbolizing the indomitable stamina of us Korean people and the combatants of our People's Army.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved Leader, personally organized and led the battle on Height 1,211.

During the battle on Height 1,211, too, I, who had fought under the direct leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, fought in the capacity of an army corps commander under him, the Supreme Commander. I take a great pride in the fact that I fought under his command. At the same time, it makes me more firmly convinced that we can surely rout and win over any enemy if we follow his instructions.

It was one night in late September 1951. The battle on Height 1,211 was raging with a full fury. The night was far advanced. Suddenly the telephone rang with a piercing sound and I hurriedly picked up the receiver.

I wondered who it could be. Perhaps there was a change on the front?...

When I took up the receiver with such misgivings, to my surprise, the familiar resonant voice of Comrade Premier was coming.

First he commended our men on Height 1,211 for their combat feats and then asked about the day's battle.

Asked by Comrade Premier this way, I felt my heart throbbing with a feeling of indescribably great happiness that we received his care so closely. I was at a loss what answer to make promptly, as I felt a lump in my throat at the thought of respect for the Leader who was still sitting up at this late hours personally looking after things on the front and in the rear—every place where the Korean people were fighting, everything they were doing—to lead them to victory.

(All of our soldiers wish you a long life and good health...)

With this thought, I reported to Comrade Premier the fact that the enemy kept coming back virulently, but the morale of our combatants inflicting successive, wholesale deaths on the enemy was very high.

Comrade Premier asked in detail about how the supply work for the fighters was going, how they lived, and what difficulties they had. Then he said to the following effect:

...All our soldiers are worth their weight in gold. The more keenly they realize that it is the wish of their parents and the Party's line that not even an inch of the sacred soil of the fatherland be yielded to the enemy, the better they will fight....

In waging the defensive battles, Marshal Kim Il Sung went on to say, varied forms of warfare should be employed in compliance with the natural conditions of our country's mountainous areas.

When Comrade Premier spoke of the utilization of the artillery, I told him that we had the heavy guns brought up on the height as he had ordered. As a result, the co-operation between the artillery and the infantry was as effective as in the plain areas, and the enemy could be easily annihilated en masse. Comrade Premier expressing great satisfaction at my report said:

...Very good! we can use artillery more effectively in the future when we take into account the actual conditions of the country....

Comrade Premier said that aircraft and tank-hunting groups and storming parties should be organized extensively and their activity be carried on actively to hit the enemy at their disposal.

Receiving on a height on the front line far away from the capital, Pyongyang, such instructions, inspiration and encouragement from Comrade Premier, I was overwhelmed with an indescribable emotion. And I felt fresh energy surging up within me.

Even after I put down the receiver I sat until dawn in spite of myself, pondering time and again over how to carry out better the instructions of Comrade Premier.

Of course, this was not the first time that the Leader had talked to me about defending Height 1,211 to the last, explaining even combat methods in concrete terms.

I had been to the Supreme Headquarters about two months ago. At that time, too, Comrade Premier spoke of it in all earnest.

When he met me, Comrade Premier said, shaking my hand with pleasure, "I'm glad to see you, Comrade Choi Hyon. Welcome, welcome..." Then he led me to the operations room.

On the table for operation plans was spread out a map of the region of Height 1,211. The map bore many circles marked in red pencil.

Already at that time Comrade Premier was working on a plan for frustrating the enemy's fourth attempts for attack in the area around Height 1,211 in the eastern sector of the front and delivering a powerful blow to the enemy.

The situation on the front was very complicated, then.

During the first one year of the war, the U.S. imperialist aggressors suffered upwards of 598,000 casualties, or more than one half of their losses in World War II, besides the loss of a huge amount of combat materials. And the enemy were made to roll back to the 38th Parallel where they had launched the aggressive war. Yet, they did not abandon their wild designs to expand the aggressive war.

While making an absurd claim to move up the Military Demarcation Line far to the area north of the 38th Parallel in an attempt to recover from the ignominious military defeat they were sustaining on the Korean front through the armistice negotiations, the enemy were openly preparing for new offensives behind the scene to put "military pressure" upon us.

These offensives were the "summer offensive" and "autumn offensive" of 1951, dreamed up by the notorious homicidal "general" Ridgway, the then "commander-in-chief of the U.N. forces."

According to the plans drawn up by this wild dreamer, the enemy, foolishly enough, were plotting to join those units which were to land in the areas of Wonsan and Tongchon with the units operating in the eastern and central sectors of the front in the areas of Hoiyang and Malhori so as to occupy the important mountainous areas in Kangwon Province.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, however, anticipating such move of the enemy, had some defence units on the west coast amassed in the eastern sector of the front and, another on the one hand and, on the other, saw to it that a powerful defence zone was formed in the areas of Height 1,211 with a coloured pencil. Comrade Premier asked: "Well, what is your opinion, Comrade Choi Hyon?"

I told him what I had been thinking. After he listened to me, he expressed his agreement and then instructed me to pay attention to the following facts. He said:

...The enemy, I think, are aiming at the whole mountainous region of Height 1,211. Anyhow, the enemy can never join satisfying forces on the east coast, unless they break through this defence zone. Therefore, we must crush the enemy's main force at this important strong point.

After a little pause, Comrade Premier continued:

...Of course, it is a difficult combat assignment. But think of the time when we fought the Japanese militarists. Compared with them, how favourable things are to us today! We have a first-class regular army and a strong rear. The morale of the combatants, too, is very high. They are ready to fight to the end for the fatherland and the people. I believe, therefore, our fighters will surely hold out the heights....

Listening to these remarks of Comrade Premier, I pledged myself solemnly then in my heart to defend Height 1,211 and its neighbouring areas at the risk of my life.

Indeed, Height 1,211 was of great importance from the operational-tactical point of view, a commanding height that overlooks the intersecting point of the two highways leading from Rinje and Yangdok to Kumsong.

Comrade Kim Il Sung then put forth the way of beating back the enemy's attack—concrete measures for carrying out positive defence activities suited to the terrain of our country.

In particular, emphasizing repeatedly the great significance of high-angle fire in the light of the topographical conditions of our country with many mountains, he taught that the artillery should be increased on the front and a powerful anti-artillery duel waged against the enemy.

...Artillery should be placed on the heights along the front. With co-ordinated operation of infantry and artillery we must hit the enemy... By the way, how do things stand in some areas of the front?...

At this moment, his tone of voice seemed to be exalted.

In that period, those like Kim Wung who had wormed their way into some responsible posts in the front line units brought artillery back to the line of Yangdok, palavering that it was possible to fight without cover of artillery fire and that if the guns were served, our positions would be discovered by the enemy's airplanes and so on.

What is more, they distorted and ignored the Party's line on the positional defence and advocating the so-called "mobile operations," led the units to this or that mountain and did not dig even trenches, thereby causing non-combat losses, either.

Severely criticizing their anti-Party actions, Comrade Premier reiterated the need of rectifying the errors manifested in the use of artillery and reinforcing the engineering equipment in the defence zone.

As I wrote down each word of Comrade Premier's instructions, a scene flashed through my mind—the scene of my first meeting with him in September 1933 still vivid in my memory. My heart warmed up.

At that time he brought home to me the bright prospect of the Korean revolution and the truths of Marxism-Leninism concerning the ways and means for its accomplishment. This time I learnt from him a clear way of annihilating on the mountains of my country the Yankee devils satisfying as the "world's mightiest."

When I returned to the corps, I made a profound study of his instructions, word by word, which I had recorded in my notebook. Then I explained the instructions to the combatants and did my best to carry out his words in actual fighting.

The valiant artillerymen on Height 1,211 pulled their heavy direct-firing guns up onto the cloud-capped height and blew up the enemy's emplacements and blockhouses, fearlessly risking danger, dealt crushing blows almost everyday to the enemy's manpower and combat materials. The tank-hunting groups never let seek out every tank concentration centre of the enemy in the depth of the enemy defences and destroy it in a flash.

Such struggle for carrying out the instructions of Marshal Kim Il Sung won tremendous successes not only on Height 1,211 but on all fronts.

Through this, I again confirmed my belief that if I fought following the line laid down by him, I could destroy huge effectives and combat materials of the enemy and take initiative in battle at all times, no matter how unfavourable the situation might be.

Especially we must make a deep study of and model after the outstanding mastery of operations and tactics of Comrade Supreme Commander who accurately calculated in advance the direction of the enemy's attack and, on this basis, had our forces concentrated in important directions.

The enemy at that time made fierce attacks in the direction of Chondok Mountain and Sakyong in the western sector of the front and in the direction south of Kumsong in the central sector. But Comrade Supreme Commander, predicting that Height 1,211 was the main target of the enemy's "summer and autumn offensives," concentrated our forces in this region for its defence.

Even at the time when the enemy, after its failure of more than a month-long frontal attack on Height 1,211, eventually switched its onslaught to Height 851 northwest of Satae-ri, Comrade Supreme Commander saw that it was the enemy's vicious trick to disperse our forces and then take Height 1,211. So he issued an order on taking measures to further strengthen the defence of Height 1,211 and securing powerful reserves to hurl them into the battle, if need be.

As a result, when the enemy again attacked Height 1,211 in full forces, we were able to take the initiative and shatter their attempts confidently with a concentric blow.

It was by no means an easy work to defend the height as the enemy came in waves of attacks more than once everyday under cover of aircraft, tanks and artillery.

Untold difficulties cropped up in our way. All the more so in the early days of the battle on Height 1,211. Then we were without any strong defence positions. On top of this, the worst flood in 30 years hit the region washing out roads and destroying bridges. This rendered the supply work for the front very difficult.

Thus, some units did not get ammunition and handgrenades regularly and, still worse, some ran out of even provisions sometimes.

Taking advantage of our temporary difficulties, the enemy mounted a frantic attack upon us to capture Height 1,211 as soon as possible and penetrate deen into the North.

The enemy, advocating aloud the "heaviest bombing and bombardment," rained more than 30,000 bombs and shells a day on Height 1,211.

Height 1,211, once clothed with thousand-year-old, untrodden forests, was engulfed in flames like an active volcano, and boulders were smashed to dust. The rock powder on the height was ankle-deep.

The height was literally turned into a sea of flames.

However, no frenzy or means of last resort on the part of the enemy could break the spirits of the defenders of Height 1,211.

The political organs and Party organizations as well as commanding personnel, Party members and junior political functionaries constantly explained and brought home to the fighters Order No. 0070 issued by the Supreme Commander, Marshal Kim Il Sung, rousing them to a heroic struggle. The order called upon them not to retreat even a step from the height.

The fighters held on the blazing height open Party meetings and made up their minds to defend the height to the last drop of their blood. Then they signed the pledge to Marshal Kim Il Sung.

(To be Continued)

Korean People's Army—Direct Continuer of Glorious Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

The 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army is drawing near.

Marking this Army Day, our people and the officers and men of the People's Army retrospect with immense national pride and self-confidence the deep and profound historical root of our People's Army which, upholding single-heartedly the sagacious leadership of the Party and the Leader, has performed immortal exploits in carrying out the lofty task of defending the fatherland.

The Korean People's Army founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung on February 8, 1948 is the direct continuer of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

It is only 20 years since our People's Army was founded as a regular army. In reality, however, our army is the continuer of the anti-Japanese guerrilla detachments which waged a 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the army of the Workers' Party of Korea, the army of the people with a long history of revolution, and the army of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"...Though our People's Army is founded today as a regular army of democratic Korea, in reality its historical root dates far back. It is a glorious army inheriting the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare, the valuable fighting experience gained and the indomitable patriotic spirit displayed in it."**

In the darkest days of the Japanese imperialist rule, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle relying on a standing army, on the basis of the scientific analysis of the revolutionary situation created in our country in the 1930's. And he organised the anti-Japanese guerrilla detachments, Korea's first revolutionary armed force, with the advanced workers, peasants and patriotic youth and, personally breaking through all obstacles and difficulties, waged a bloody struggle for more than 15 years, leading the Korean revolution to victory.

Under the difficult conditions in which they had neither power nor the rear and received no assistance except the encouragement of the revolutionary people, the anti-Japanese guerrillas sacrificially fought for the restoration of the fatherland and the liberation of the people displaying the indomitable revolutionary spirit of "annihilating the enemy even if we die a thousand and one times." Thus they always won victories in battles against the one-million-strong Japanese imperialist army equipped with modern weapons and fought to the last and were crowned with final victory.

The Korean People's Army was organised with the revolutionary fighters steeled and trained by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the flames of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle as its core, and it has directly inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions established during the anti-Japanese armed struggle—boundless loyalty to the revolution and the Leader, indefatigable fighting spirit, ardent love for the fatherland, unity between officers and men and between the armymen and the people, revolutionary method of work and popular style of work etc.—and has taken over their lofty cause.

Our People's Army was born of the historical root of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and has inherited its lofty cause. This is a boundless honour and pride of our People's Army and is the source of its invincible might.

In the Fatherland Liberation War imposed upon us by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the officers and men of the Korean People's Army displayed peerless mass heroism and performed many immortal exploits. Underlying this is the unbending revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters who fought, devoting their all single-heartedly, for the revolution and the Leader.

Always taking great pride in the fact that they were the soldiers of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, the anti-Japanese guerrillas defended the Leader at the risk of their lives placing unshakable trust in him under any circumstances. And even under difficult conditions in which their lives were in danger, the anti-Japanese guerrillas carried out the orders and instructions given by the Leader to the last drop of their blood for the revolution.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas thought that they had no right to die before carrying out the orders given by the Leader.

A revolutionary fighter said:

"Even if we die, we cannot escape the responsibility for failure to fulfil the orders. Revolutionary fighters can in no way wipe off disgrace when they fail to carry out their revolutionary tasks."

The fidelity of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to the Leader and their unyielding fighting spirit live in every heart of the People's Army-men.

In the grim period of the Fatherland Liberation War the officers and men of our People's Army charged at and routed the enemy, shouting: "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did.

On Height 1,211 fierce battles were fought. Every day tens of thousands of bombs and shells fell, upturning land and smashing rocks into dust.

Large enemy forces consisting of regiments, nay, divisions attacked our armymen on the height in waves.

What did the officers and men of the People's Army resolve at this critical moment?

Here is a written pledge:

"Respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!

This is Height 1,211. We have just finished the third battle today and gathered here. Walls of trenches crumbled and we are enveloped in powder smoke. Before this powder smoke clears off, the enemy will climb up the height again, pouring tens of thousands of bombs and shells on us... But we will defend this height with our blood, upholding the orders given by you, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, that we should defend every inch of the fatherland at the risk of our lives, not drawing back even a step."

(From a written pledge dedicated to Comrade Kim Il Sung by the men of the first squad, first platoon, heavy machinegun company, second battalion, 3rd regiment, second infantry division of the Korean People's Army)

Drawing fresh strength from the Leader and thinking of the heroic struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas in which only 20 of them annihilated the enemy outnumbering them scores of times and defended the headquarters of the revolution from danger in the secret camp on Mt. Hungtou, the servicemen of the People's Army defended every inch of the fatherland with their blood.

This was, of course, not an isolated case with the defenders of Height 1,211.

On Height 351, on Height 1,052 and on all other heights, the warriors of our People's Army, immensely loyal to the Leader, readily gave their youth and lives for the fatherland in life-and-death battles.

Hero Li Su Bok blocked an enemy's loophole with his own breast to make a breach for his unit. And Hero Kang Ho Yong rolled into the midst of the enemy with a handgrenade between his teeth, shouting: "As long as my heart beats, I have the only right to fight. If I lose my arms and legs, I will fight with my teeth, nay, with my heart..." They are "Kim Jins" of today. Comrade Kim Jin was a guerrilla hero who performed a heroic exploit of ensuring the victory of our army by blocking the muzzle of an enemy machinegun with his burning heart in the Tasha Ho battle in 1939.

The People's Army has inherited not only the immense loyalty of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to the Leader and their indomitable fighting spirit but also their revolutionary method of work, popular style of work, particularly the traditional trait of unity between officers and men and between the armymen and the people which stems from the mission and the class composition of the revolutionary army. These constitute one of the sources of great strength of our People's Army, the armed force of the Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung always showed benevolent care for his men. He gave his only blanket to his men not caring about himself at all in the bitter cold of around 40 degrees below zero. He shared even one *hop* of powder of roast grain with his men who were exhausted by hunger and cold.

Mindful of his men who were operating as small units apart from their ranks and enduring great hardships, he personally made and put powdered vension into 50 envelopes for them. His affection for his men warmer than that of their flesh and blood and his revolutionary comradeship became the ideas and creed of the anti-Japanese guerrillas in their life.

This tradition of unity between officers and men has been inherited by our People's Army. The officers and men of the People's Army live and fight in unity. They are tied together not over the revolutionary cause as revolutionary comrades-in-arms prizing and loving each other and as comrades-in-arms sharing life and death and joys and sorrows with each other, but upon an embodiment of revolutionary discipline based on high consciousness.

Unity between the armymen and the people is a specific feature stemming from the popular nature of the revolutionary armed force and a traditional fine trait handed down from the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Unity between the army and the people is a specific feature stemming from the popular nature of the revolutionary armed force and a traditional fine trait handed down from the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Unity between the armymen and the people is the political mainspring, allen to any imperialist army of aggression, and is the source of its invincibility.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...The whole people should love and aid the People's Army; the armymen and the people should further display the traditional spirit of unity of the army and the people and, in cases of emergency, closely unite into one as true revolutionary comrades and fight with single-hearted devotion to safeguard our fatherland and our gains of socialism sharing life and death, sweets and bitters."

Today our People's Army has been converted into an army of cadres each of whose fighters is a match for a hundred foes, by actively carrying through our Party's line of turning the whole army into an army of cadres and into a modern army.

The officers and men of the People's Army burning with immense loyalty to the Leader are firmly prepared politically, ideologically, militarily and technically and are armed with modern equipment on the basis of the successes scored by our people in the building of an independent national economy.

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, **"When the political and ideological superiority of a revolutionary army is combined with modern military techniques, it can display a really great force."** We do not want war, but never fear it.

Today the servicemen of the Korean People's Army which has grown into an invincible revolutionary armed force are filled with a firm determination to defend at the risk of their lives the Central Committee of our Party headed by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and our socialist system. And they are in full combat readiness to wipe out the enemies to the last man in this land and unify the fatherland if the U.S. imperialists indiscreetly unleash another aggressive war.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of our people who enjoy the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and have the Korean People's Army, a revolutionary armed force each of whose men is a match for one hundred foes.

Jo Son Won

The Korean People's Army founded under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, is the direct continuer of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The officers and men of the People's Army are growing into fighters each of whom is a match for a hundred foes, studying the glorious revolutionary traditions established during the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle

K.P.A. Soldiers Learn from Experiences of Fatherland Liberation War

With the February 8 Army Day ahead, the fighters of the Korean People's Army are further increasing the battle capacities so each man is a match for one hundred foes, learning from the battle experiences accumulated during the Fatherland Liberation War by the People's Army, which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions established in the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's personally organized and guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

In the Fatherland Liberation War in which the armed invasion by U.S. imperialism was repulsed and the freedom and independence of the fatherland were defended, the fighters of the People's Army shattered to smithereens the "myth" about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism and defended the socialist fatherland from the enemy's encroachment, by displaying infinite fidelity to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Supreme Commander, and mass heroism, as the anti-Japanese fighters did.

Thus the history of the Fatherland Liberation War is shining brightly with the brilliant heroic deeds rendered by our combat fighters boundlessly faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader—hundreds of heroes including Hero Li Su Bok who silenced a machinegun of the enemy with his body and made a breach for our army, thus ensuring victory in a battle, the defenders of Height 1,211 who defended the height in flames melting even rocks, under the bombing and shelling of the enemy.

Thus, the People's Army fighters are further strengthening their battle capacities so each man is a match for one hundred foes, learning from these heroic exploits and valuable experiences of their veteran comrades-in-arms.

Soldier True to the Leader

Hero Kim Myong Je

HERO KIM MYONG JE, a soldier true to the Leader, took up arms when he was still young and volunteered to go to the front during the Fatherland Liberation War. He performed an immortal heroic exploit in the battle on Hill 351. He overran five pillboxes of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and wiped out scores of Yankee devils self-sacrificingly, and defended the hill to the last moment of his life.

He volunteered to serve the People's Army at the age of 18.

He had to fight many hot battles, hardening himself in the fire of the bitter war from the first day of his enlistment. He grew up into a man of matchless valour with an indomitable fighting spirit, who could beat a hundred foes.

Early in July 1952 Myong Je had the honour of participating in the battle to capture Hill 351, an important tactical point for both our army and the enemy, in the eastern sector of the front.

Before the battle the members of the Democratic Youth League had a meeting. He expressed his resolve in a stirring excitement: "Comrades, we're soldiers of Marshal Kim Il Sung. Let's occupy Hill 351 at all costs as Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered us. Let us members of the Democratic Youth League be as faithful to the Party and the Leader as the Party members are. Time has come when we should be so.. I volunteer to join the pillbox-destroying party...."

On the night of July 10 our army started the attack on Hill 351. Myong Je was leading the pillbox-destroying party in the battle.

Navymen of the Korean People's Army reliably defending the sea of the fatherland

When our combatants reached the foot of the hill under cover of darkness our artillery attack on the hill switched over to the depth of the enemy's defence line.

Two signal shots described parabolas in the night sky. Our army began to rush the enemy's positions.

Myong Je, who had been impatiently waiting for the order to go into action, ran up the hill like an agile tiger under a shower of bullets.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors madly fired at our army.

But Myong Je crawled towards a pillbox spitting a fierce fire. Under the very nose of the pillbox he threw anti-tank grenades into the loophole of the pillbox one after another and the pillbox was silenced. He blew up another pillbox in this way.

The enemy was at a loss what to do.

Encouraged by the heroic deeds of Myong Je other soldiers rushed up the hill like a fierce lion. The enemy's fate hung in the balance.

At this important juncture three hidden pillboxes of the enemy on the steep slope of the hill suddenly began to spit fire.

The pillboxes threatened our armymen.

Myong Je's heart bled.

"I must blow up all the devilish pillboxes even at the cost of my life. We must capture the hill of the fatherland at all costs."

Ready to run all hazards, he ordered men of his party to entice the enemy to concentrate fire on the right slope of the hill and he himself ran up the left slope. He ran up close to the back of the pillbox under a hail of bullets and threw handgrenades into the pillbox through its back entrance like a fierce lion, setting up a shout of intense hatred for the enemy—U.S. imperialism.

Yankee imperialist soldiers inside were reduced to dust with the pillbox. He overran the fourth and fifth pillboxes in the same way. Our army's action started again. In an instant the hill was occupied. The deep-blue-and-red national flag of the D.P.R.K. was planted on Hill 351 of which the U.S. imperialists had boasted as being an "impregnable fortress." Shouts of victory raised by the men of the People's Army: "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" reverberated through the hill.

Driven to frenzy, the enemy attacked the hill in waves like packs of wolves as soon as the day broke.

When our army was repulsing the 25th attack of the enemy, Myong Je snatched handgrenades thrown by the on-coming enemy before they exploded and threw them at the enemy. When he was heavily injured in his arm and shoulders in this battle and fell, Yankee imperialist soldiers came close to the trench. Myong Je gathered all strength remaining in him and sprang to his feet, and thrust his bayonet through the hearts of the enemy.

From where did such a formidable strength spring forth? He could never tolerate the enemy—U.S. imperialism—who had invaded his country with a wild ambition of depriving our people of the fatherland which Marshal Kim Il Sung, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and nation, regained for them by organizing and leading the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle and of the freedom and happiness he had brought to them. And Myong Je did not want to be subjected to cruel exploitation and live in absence of rights and in darkness as they did in the past.

This was why he displayed such a peerless heroism giving even his life for the Party, the Leader and for his dear fatherland and the new socialist system.

When his comrades-in-arms hurried to send him to the hospital in the rear, he jumped to his feet biting his lips saying: "I still have strength to fight. I can draw back not a single step from this hill unless we wipe out the enemy to the last man...."

He holding a handgrenade in his hand, disconnected its safety-pin with his teeth.

Myong Je threw handgrenade after handgrenade at the on-coming enemy and drove them back.

But Myong Je fell again clenching his teeth revengefully and resentfully.

He said to Wu Chang Gyong, chairman of the Party cell and other comrades-in-arms standing around him with tears of revenge in their eyes: "I am happy to have put into execution the resolve I had made before the Party and the Leader at the meeting of the members of the Democratic Youth League. But it is a pity to depart from you before wiping out more of the enemy and seeing the unification of the fatherland. Comrades, I wish you to fight well in my place. My last wish is that you call me a member of the Workers' Party of Korea. But I wonder if I fought to be worthy of a member of the Workers' Party... Long live the Workers' Party of Korea! and Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

Pak Wung Gil

The Korean People's Armymen are fully prepared to drive the U.S. imperialist occupationists out of South Korea and achieve the country's unification

Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen participating in the shooting match with a feeling of firing bullets of revenge at the hearts of the U.S. imperialists

They Fought to the End in Defence of Their Home Village

JONGPYONG county in South Hamgyong Province came under the occupation of the enemy in October 1950, the time of the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, when the Korean People's Army was making a temporary strategic retreat.

With their occupation the enemy brutally murdered innocent people in Jongpyong. They buried alive at sea peasant activist Han Sang Un and killed a woman by the name of Han Gyong Hui by cruel means. They arrested and detained at random and tortured guiltless people. They also took away livestock from them and set fire to their houses.

They recalled to their mind word by word the radio address made by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on October 11, 1950: "... **We should launch a guerrilla struggle extensively in the areas occupied by the U.S. troops, and annihilate the headquarters of the enemy, cut their supply route, destroy roads, bridges, electric and telephone lines and other means of communication, and set on fire stores, houses and goods.**"

The Workers' Party members of Jongpyong with a new determination desisted from the temporary retreat, upholding Comrade Premier's teachings given in his radio address.

The call of the respected and beloved Leader roused all the people to struggle. The Party members of Jongpyong decided to fight against the enemy, clenching their fists tightly and a Jongpyong guerrilla detachment was formed with the Party members as its core on October 21, 1950.

First Battle

PEOPLE evacuating through the rear of the enemy came ceaselessly to Jongpyong and areas around it. The scoundrels of the reactionary "public peace corps" organized with the lackeys of the U.S. imperialist aggressors murdered evacuees at random. The guerrillas determined to wipe out the scoundrels. A group of guerrillas lay in ambush for the scoundrels at a vantage point.

At last, a group of scoundrels appeared. But a guerrilla, inexperienced in battle, fired at the enemy before all of the enemy fell into their ambush. One of the scoundrels fell like a log and the others began to take to flight.

The guerrillas felt reproachful of their failure to kill more of the enemy and learned a serious lesson from their first battle. They got together and made a deep study of the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas." In the course they learned the lofty revolutionary spirit and outstanding strategy and tactics from the revolutionary traditions established and the fighting experiences of the anti-Japanese fighters gained during the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in 1930's and made their bone and flesh of them. On this basis, they mapped out new operational plans.

They fought battle after battle.

The guerrillas decided to attack the Kuchang primary school where more than 70 patriotic people were detained. They had sent out scouts and had a complete grasp of the enemy's movements before the attack.

A group of guerrillas spread out in a field in front of the school and lay in ambush 30 metres away from the "headquarters of the public peace corps" and another group in a hill behind the school.

At 10 p.m. a signal shot for attack was fired. The storming party members disposed of the sentry of the enemy and flung themselves into the den of the enemy like an angry lion. Upset by the surprise attack, the enemy began to run away in the direction of the field and the hill where other guerrillas lay in ambush. The ambushes concentrated a deadly fire on the fleeing enemy. They killed, wounded or captured more than 30 enemies in this battle and rescued the detained patriots.

Skillful Tactics

THE guerrillas operating in Kosan sub-county was charged with a task of making a surprise attack on the barracks of the U.S. troops and the enemy's airfield in Hungbong sub-county. It was quite a task to attack the heavily armed enemy outnumbering them several times. They decided to lure out the enemy and wipe them out. Guerrillas Won Bong Gu and Kim Bae Yu, disguised as peasants, went down to Hungbong-ri, the den of the enemy, and other guerrillas lay in ambush in a hill behind the village.

At one a.m. Won Bong Gu, taking off everything but underwear, shouted that "the People's Army is attacking the village," rushing into the headquarters of the public peace corps."

Simultaneously with this, the guerrillas lying in ambush fired a shot respectively. Scared by the expression of Won Bong Gu wearing nothing but underwear and the sudden report of rifles, the scoundrels of the "public peace corps" burst out of the "headquarters" and began to fire at random. At the report of rifles the soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army awoke from their heavy sleep of exhaustion, swarmed out helter-skelter and began to fire their heavy machineguns.

Taking advantage of the confusion, the reconnoitring squad of the guerrilla detachment rained a burst on the barracks of the U.S. troops, and enticed the Yankee imperialist soldiers into their ambush pretending to retreat. The guerrillas in the ambush allowed the enemy to draw as near them as possible and showered lead on the enemy.

When the enemy thronged in the direction of the hill behind the village leaving their barracks empty, a platoon of guerrillas attacked and set fire to the barracks and the "headquarters of the public peace corps." Pillars of furious flames darted up into the air. Thereupon, the commander of the enemy concentrated fire in the direction of their barracks. The enemy was thrown into utter disorder. Availing themselves of this disorder the guerrillas rushed out of their ambush and made a dash at the enemy. Reinforcements were rushed to the scene from the nearby airfield of the U.S. air force and began to fire at their own troops, and a fierce battle took place between them.

Seizing this chance, another batch of guerrillas attacked the airfield of the enemy. They knocked out the guards of the airfield without any trouble and set fire to the enemy's planes, oil depot and ammunition dumps. The guerrillas annihilated a battalion of the enemy in this battle. The enemy who survived in Jongpyong fled to the regrouping centre of stragglers in Shinsang county.

They Wiped Out Enemy to Last Man

The command of the guerrilla detachment drew up an operational plan for the liberation of Shinsang county.

According to the informations gathered by scouts, remnants of the enemy troops remaining there were going to murder more than 200 patriotic people they had detained before they fled south by sea from Shinsang. Every minute counted to rescue them. Full of a firm determination to wipe out the enemy, the guerrillas made a forced march covering more than 20 kilometres at a breath. No sooner had they arrived at Shinsang than they went into action.

At five a.m. a signal shot was fired for action to liberate Shinsang.

The heavy machineguns on the Ryongsang Ridge began to spit fire at the Shinsang town. A company of guerrillas attacked the enemy's barracks, and two companies laid a siege to the town from three sides and pressed it.

The storming party occupied the building of the enemy's headquarters and tore to pieces the "U.N. flag" flying limply over it and hoisted high the national flag of the D.P.R.K.

The guerrillas hotly pursued and wiped out even the straggliers who barely broke through their siege and fled to the shore, leaving many dead bodies behind.

A U.S. officer flung himself into a Korean peasant's clothes and flew to the shore, and jumped into the sea to save his life. He was the only survival of the guerrillas' attack. But he was captured by the guerrillas.

* * *

The U.S. imperialist aggressors suffered telling blows everywhere from their foot temporarily in the northern half of the Republic. The Korean People's Army, a revolutionary armed force each of whose men is a match for a hundred foes, is ever-victorious because it has such a solid rear and is led by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, outstanding military strategist and iron-willed commander.

Yun Won Gil

A soldier of the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Won Gun belongs, standing reliable guard over the defence line of the fatherland

Defence Sports Contests

MARKING 20th BIRTHDAY OF K.P.A.

Eliminations of the national defence sports contests among the Red Worker-Peasant Militia units marking the 20th birthday of the K.P.A. are now being held in the districts of Pyongyang with a large attendance.

On January 21 competitions in forced march in full combat trim and other defence sports events were held in most of the districts of the city to conclude the contests which had been going on for several days.

Particularly, in the forced march, Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen ran with the spirit of routing and annihilating the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their hirelings.

Arduous as the march was, the participants carried out their duty with credit and in the fixed time with no one falling out while on the march by displaying to the full the staunch fighting spirit, perseverance and a high degree of organisation and collectivism.

The participants in the competitions in three military events, shooting, mass sports, etc. also displayed to the full the fine technique and stubborn fighting will which they have tempered in their day-to-day training.

The whole course of the elimination contests among Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen clearly shows that they have fully prepared themselves politically and ideologically, militarily and technically, so as to think and act in accordance with the ideas and will of Comrade Kim Il Sung and share life and death, sweets and bitters with him to the last and fight at the cost of their lives and youth on the one road of revolution indicated by the great Leader and fight shoulder to shoulder with the People's Army in case of emergency for forcing the U.S. imperialists out of the southern half and achieving the nation-wide victory of our revolution.

Armed Guerrillas Continue to Appear and Beat Enemy in Different Parts of S. Korea

(Continued from Page 2)

Armed Guerrillas Fight Rifle-Shooting Battle Against U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops And Puppet Army, Kill and Injure Enemies

In Seoul, Euijongbu, and Paju and Koyang Counties, Kyonggi Province

The struggle of the heroic South Korean armed guerrillas who have risen up against the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi bandits is growing in scope and strength with every hour, covering vast areas, according to reports from Seoul.

From January 23 to next dawn, armed guerrillas marched into Seoul city and Paju county, Kyonggi Province, and other parts and dealt one serious blow after another to the enemy by courageous and swift actions.

Armed guerrillas pushed into the quarters south of Rogosan-dong, Seoul city, at around 2.40 a.m. at dawn on January 24 and sent the enemy scattering in terror and another armed guerrilla unit launched themselves into Sam street in Eungam-dong, Seoul city, at around 11.30 p.m. on January 23, breaking through the water-tight cordon of the enemy and shot down desperately resisting puppet troops and police with tommy-guns.

At around 4.30 a.m. on January 23, armed guerrillas mounted a fierce attack on the 2nd division of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army entrenched in the Paju district of the so-called western sector of the front.

Armed guerrillas killed three Yankee aggressor troops at the end of a fierce battle of rifle shooting against the Yankee scoundrels who were running wild in so-called "search operation."

The armed guerrillas who were active in Euijongbu district, Kyonggi Province, appeared in succession in Jangam-ri south of Euijongbu and the area west of it between 8.50 p.m. and 10.50 p.m. on January 23, throwing the enemy into a great confusion.

Armed guerrillas lured and attacked the enemy in Byukje-myon in Koyang county, Kyonggi Province, and many other areas, appearing and disappearing.

The valorous struggle of the South Korean armed guerrillas for sweeping away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges is being waged fiercely and ceaselessly.

Armed Guerrillas Fiercely Engage Puppet Military and Police

In Dongduchon, Paju and Other Areas

South Korean armed guerrillas, succeeding to the engagements at dawn and during the day, appeared in many places on the night of January 24 and repeatedly attacked the enemy.

According to reports from Seoul, **at around 8.15 p.m. on January 24, an armed guerrilla unit mounted a surprise attack on the area where the 2nd division of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army is stationed, northwest of Munsan, Kyonggi Province, and fought a fierce battle of rifle shooting against the Yankee aggressors.**

Earlier, another armed guerrilla unit advanced to the area south of the Rimjin River where the same division of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army is stationed.

The armed guerrillas attacked the Yankee aggressor troops running wild in a so-called "search operation," throwing them into confusion.

At around 11 p.m. on January 24, armed guerrillas made their appearance in Dongduchon and Paju areas, defying the "ultra-emergency alert" and suppressive racket of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and disappeared after luring and attacking the puppet military and police.

Armed Guerrillas Raid Post of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops and Attack Puppet Army Post

According to press reports from Seoul, **an armed guerrilla unit attacked a post of the 51st signal battalion of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army entrenched in Euijongbu, Kyonggi Province, at around 10 p.m. on January 23.**

The armed guerrillas stole up to the post crossing mountain ranges, fired at the Yankee scoundrels in the post and disappeared.

Synchronising with this, another armed guerrilla unit attacked a post of the 101st reservists unit of the puppet army.

The armed guerrillas exchanged fire with the puppet troops for a long time near the post of the puppet army.

That night armed guerrillas marched into many other places, plunging the enemy into confusion.

In Seoul the armed guerrillas made their appearance in Susaek-dong of West Gate district, Songsu-dong of Songdong district and other places, giving the enemy shiver.

The armed guerrillas also advanced into Kochon-myon, Kimpo county, Kyonggi Province.

According to reports from Seoul, armed guerrillas, in defiance of frenzied suppression by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, again pushed into Yangju-dong, Yongdungpo district in Seoul at around 6.30 p.m. on the afternoon of January 25.

At around 2 in the same afternoon, armed guerrillas advanced into Euijongbu and Dongduchon areas in Kyonggi Province, making the enemy tremble.

Over Ten U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops and S. Korean Puppet Armymen Killed or Wounded

In Umsong of North Chungchong Province and in Yangju County of Kyonggi Province

An armed guerrilla unit appeared again in Umsong county, North Chungchong Province, on the night of January 25, throwing the enemy into terror and confusion, according to a report from Seoul. Armed guerrillas had launched into this area on the previous night, making the enemy tremble.

From the night of January 25 to next dawn, another armed guerrilla unit engaged the enemy in a battle of rifle-shooting for many hours on the Naegulryong pass in Mt. Bakdal, Baeksok-myon, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, and armed guerrillas appeared all of a sudden in different parts of Paju county and disappeared after making surprise attacks on the enemy.

In this course an armed guerrilla unit killed or wounded over ten U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and puppet army troops in a fierce engagement when it encountered the enemy at around 12.15 p.m. on January 25.

(Continued on Page 9)

Armed Guerrillas Again Launch into Seoul City, Appear Also in Umsong of North Chungchong Province

A South Korean armed guerrilla unit attacked on the night of January 24 a post of the 2nd division of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army entrenched in Paju county, Kyonggi Province, killing a bandit of the Yankee aggressor army, according to press reports from Seoul.

The armed guerrilla unit killed this Yankee rascal in a fierce engagement with the Yankee aggressor troops.

Greatly alarmed over the advance of armed guerrilla units to Munsan, Paju, Euijongbu, Pochon and other areas of Kyonggi Province on January 24, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique launched a so-called "counter operation" in these areas by mobilizing puppet military and police, sending flare-bombs into the sky and flying helicopters.

The scoundrels transported puppet "airborne units" and "special units" by helicopters to the areas where armed guerrilla units appeared and threw "five-fold cordon " there.

According to another report, **an armed guerrilla unit again pushed into the street of Rokbon-dong, West Gate district, Seoul, at around 12 p.m. on January 24, sending cold shivers down the spines of the enemy.**

The enemy went off into hysteria and launched a "search" by mobilizing the M.P. company of the puppet "metropolitan garrison" and the puppet police.

This frenzied din continued till the morning of January 25, evoking the hatred and mockery of the people in this district.

The struggle of the heroic South Korean armed guerrilla units is continuing, throwing the desperate U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi traitors into a great confusion.

Revolutionary armed guerrilla units of South Korea again attacked the enemy at dawn on January 25, killing or wounding over 10 U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and puppet troops, according to reports from Seoul.

An armed guerrilla unit which marched to the Paju area, Kyonggi Province, where the 2nd division of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops is stationed, made a fierce attack on a post of the Yankee bandits at around 2.20 a.m. on January 25.

The members of the armed guerrilla unit directed a heavy barrage against the desperately resisting enemy, inflicting casualties on the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and puppet troops.

Meanwhile, according to another report, the anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle of the armed guerrilla units is continuously being waged in many other areas.

At around 7 p.m. on January 24, an armed guerrilla unit advanced to Ohyang-ri, Kamgok-myon, Umsong county, North Chungchong Province, plunging the enemy into terror and confusion.

Armed Guerrillas Finish Off Several Foes by Handgrenade-Throwing and Volley Firing

In Koyang County and Other Areas of Kyonggi Province

(Continued from Page 8)

According to reports from Seoul, the South Korean armed guerrilla units are continuously hitting out at the enemy from early dawn of January 26, too, in different parts of South Korea.

At around 9 on the morning of January 26, an armed guerrilla unit which appeared in the area of Mt. Baekwun in Koyang county, Kyonggi Province, lured out the puppet army unit mobilized in "search operation" and attacked it, plunging it into confusion, and then disappeared.

From around 10 in the night of January 25 to the dawn of January 26, armed guerrilla units made their appearance several times in the area of Paju county, Kyonggi Province, and dealt heavy blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and the puppet troops by showering handgrenades and volleys.

At around 1.32 a.m. on January 26, an armed guerrilla unit attacked a puppet army unit by surprise and mowed down several puppet troops.

Another armed guerrilla unit stormed a post of the Yankee aggressor army at around 8.30 a.m. on January 26 and fired a deadly volley at it, finishing off a Yankee rascal.

Thrown into utter confusion by the ever intensified activities of the armed guerrillas, the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique are running wild in suppression.

U.S. Imperialism and Its Stooges Tremble with Fear In Face of Ever-Expanding Struggle of Armed Guerrillas

It is made known that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique were hit hard by the armed guerrillas who closed in upon as near as the front of "Chongwadae," the lair of traitor Pak Jung Hi, a lackey of U.S. imperialism. They are now running helter-skelter in fear of the subsequent, successive onslaughts of the armed guerrillas in different parts of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique have let loose U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and the puppet ground, naval and air forces and police units to crack down on the armed guerrillas. But they are finding themselves in utter confusion because of repeated, miserable setbacks.

According to press reports from Seoul, the puppet clique hurriedly called an "emergency national assembly meeting" at which they came to scuffles, each trying to pass the buck to the other. On January 23 the puppet "Cabinet" held a meeting and hatched a plot to step up the so-called "counter-operation" against the armed guerrillas.

On the same day, bosses of the puppet military and police in and around Pusan were summoned and ordered to guard the main points of the street leading to the mountains and villages and intensify the so-called "blockade operation."

After proclaiming the "emergency mobilisation orders" and "ultra-emergency alert orders," the enemy are launching a suppressive campaign everywhere in South Korea and going on the rampage in all desperation particularly in Seoul and its outlying districts.

Having built barricades in every corner of both the main thoroughfares and back streets in Seoul, the enemy are rounding up passers-by right and left, committing outrages against them on sight.

On the other hand, the puppet clique extended on January 22 the "curfew hour" previously set between twelve at night and four in the morning to seven in the evening and six the following day, blocking the night traffic in real earnest.

The enemy committed the savage act of rubber-stamping on the palms of all those travellers who got off at the Seoul railway station at night and carrying them away in groups by buses and on the 23rd they unhesitatingly went so far as to suspend even the night train service.

Stricken with fear, they are combing all places, ditches of the streets or quarters under bridges.

When they saw a blind shell lying on the Jahamun pass, Seoul, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi traitors, crying in bewilderment "it is a shell" laid by armed guerrillas," suspended the traffic in posthaste. At the same time, they are unearthing guiltless inhabitants at random, labelling them as "guerrillas."

Reports say that though the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi thugs are driving out the puppet military and police to the suppression of the people, the puppet military and police are disobeying the "mobilisation orders" for fear that they would be finished off by the people.

A radio report from Seoul transmitted that the policemen and armymen who were told to arrest armed guerrillas on four occasions refused to do so, thereby leaving the enemy in a greater uneasiness.

Non-plussed by this, the enemy are shouting hoarse that they would courtmartial and severely punish those puppet military and police who disobey the "mobilisation order" to go into "action" for capturing armed guerrillas.

All facts show well how much the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are trembling with fear in face of the revolutionary advance of the South Korean people.

Confession of Criminal Aggressive Acts

by Captain of Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces Captured While Committing Espionage Activities After Intruding into Coastal Waters of D.P.R.K.

Lloyd Mark Bucher, captain of the armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army which was captured by naval vessels of the Korean People's Army while perpetrating hostile acts after illegally infiltrating into the coastal waters of our side on January 23, admitted the espionage activities the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed.

Follows his confession:

I am commander Lloyd Mark Bucher, captain of "USS Pueblo" belonging to the Pacific Fleet, U.S. Navy, who was captured while carrying out espionage activities after intruding deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

My serial number is 58215401. I was born in Pocatello, Idaho, U.S.A. I am 38 years old.

The crew of our "USS Pueblo" are 83 in all including five officers besides me, 75 servicemen and two civilians.

My ship had been sent to Sasebo, Japan, to execute assignments given by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

On December 2 last, we received assignments at the port of Sasebo from Rear Admiral Frank A. Johnson, U.S. Navy Commander in Japan, to conduct military espionage activities on the Far Eastern region of the Soviet Union and then on the off-shore areas and coastal areas of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

My ship had conducted espionage activities on a number of occasions for the purpose of detecting the territorial waters of the socialist countries.

Through such espionage activities, my ship detected the military installations set up along the coasts of the socialist countries and submitted the materials to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Recently, we were given another important mission by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, that is, to detect the areas along the Far East of the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency promised me that if this task would be done successfully, a lot of dollars would be offered to the whole crew members of my ship and particularly I myself would be honoured.

Soon after that I reinforced the arms and equipment of the ship and made detailed preparations for espionage activities.

Then we disguised my ship as one engaged in researches on oceanic electronics and left the port of Sasebo, Japan, and conducted espionage acts along the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea via the general area off the Soviet Maritime Province. We pretended ourselves to conduct the observation of oceanic conditions on high seas, electronics, research on electric waves, magnetic conditions and exploitation of oceanic materials.

It was on January 16, 1968 that we entered the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea via the Soviet Maritime Province.

In accordance with the instructions we had received, my ship was on the utmost alert and observed and ascertained the depth of water, current, water temperature, sea basin, salt condensity and water transparency of the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with radars and various kinds of observatory instruments in a clandestine manner at Chongjin, Wonsan and several other points, and detected the radar network, accommodation capacities of the ports, the number of the incoming and outgoing vessels and manoeuvrability of the naval vessels of the Korean People's Army.

Furthermore we spied on various military installations and the distribution of industries and the deployment of armed forces along the east coast areas and sailed up to the point 7.6 miles of Ryodo Island, (39° 17.4' N., 127° 46.9' E.), when the navy patrol crafts of the Korean People's Army appeared.

We were on the alert instantly and tried to escape, firing at the navy patrol crafts of the People's Army.

But the situation became more dangerous for us and thus one of my men was killed, another heavily wounded and two others lightly wounded.

We had no way out, and were captured by the navy patrol crafts of the People's Army.

Having been captured now, I say frankly that our act was a criminal act which flagrantly violated the Armistice Agreement, and it was a sheer act of aggression.

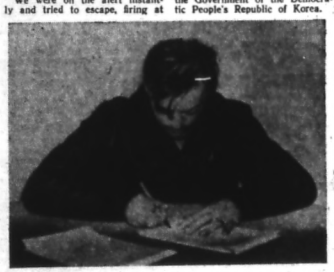
For the purpose of disguising the activities of my ship throughout the whole period of espionage activities, we used cunning methods, namely, we did not hoist the U.S. flag and sailed at the highest speed when running out of the territorial waters after the espionage activities having intruded into territorial waters from high seas.

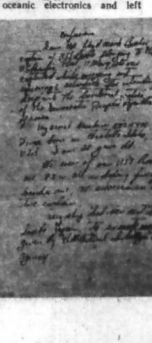
I have no excuse whatsoever for my criminal act as my ship intruded deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and was captured by the naval patrol crafts of the Korean People's Army in their self-defence action while conducting the criminal espionage activities.

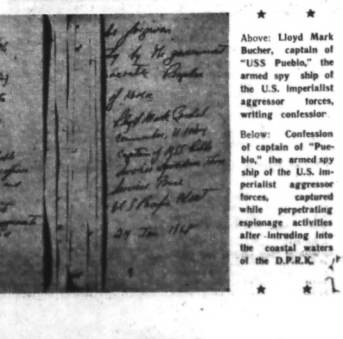
The crime committed by me and my men is entirely indelible.

I and my crew have perpetrated such grave criminal act, but our parents and wives and children at home are anxiously waiting for us to return home in safe.

Therefore, we only hope, and it is the greatest desire of myself and all my crew, that we will be forgiven leniently by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.







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Above: **Lloyd Mark Bucher, captain of "USS Pueblo," the armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, writing confession**

Below: **Confession of captain of "Pueblo," the armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, captured while perpetrating espionage activities after intruding into the coastal waters of the D.P.R.K.**

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Brigandish U.S. Imperialists Can Never Conceal Their Criminal Aggressive Acts

Captain of "Pueblo", Captured Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces, Has Press Interview

Lloyd Mark Bucher, captain of "USS Pueblo," an armed espionage ship of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, which was captured by the naval forces of the Korean People's Army while conducting espionage activities after intruding deep into the coastal waters of the D.P.R.K. on January 23, was interviewed by home newspaper, news agency and radio reporters from newspapers including **Rodong Shinmun, Minju Choson.**

At the interview captain Lloyd Mark Bucher of "USS Pueblo," an armed espionage ship of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, admitted that they were captured while conducting extremely criminal espionage activities deep in the coastal waters of our country, given spying mission from the U.S. Navy Commander in Japan, and that their espionage acts are plain acts of aggression and criminal acts that violated the rudimental norms of international law.

Follows the questions and answers at the interview:

QUESTION: We have been informed by the press of your brief personal history, your confessions on the criminal espionage acts by "USS Pueblo" and of how the ship was captured.

Now, not only the Korean people but also the world public opinion want to know in greater detail about the real state of affairs of your criminal espionage acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I believe you are in a position to give a responsible answer to it since you were the captain of that espionage ship. Are you going to answer?

ANSWER: I will answer.

QUESTION: And to which unit do you belong?

ANSWER: I belong to the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

QUESTION: How was the crew of the espionage ship composed of and what are the characteristic features of its equipment?

ANSWER: My ship has the exclusive mission to conduct espionage activities. So it is equipped with most up-to-date espionage instruments necessary for it. Most of the crew have experience in espionage activities and corresponding technique. As you know through the confessions made by the crew of my ship, some of them are equipped with superb technique and rich experience in espionage activities.

QUESTION: When were you commissioned to the captain of the armed espionage ship which was captured this time?

ANSWER: In January 1967. As to my previous career, I had been a supply officer on a submarine ever since 1954. Later I worked as ordnance officer and assistant operation officer for other ships.

QUESTION: Where had the "USS Pueblo" conducted espionage acts mainly?

ANSWER: We had carried out espionage activities in the coastal waters of Korea and other parts of Asia on many occasions. We had intruded into the coastal waters of the Soviet Union and China and repeatedly perpetrated espionage acts.

QUESTION: Do you admit that you had conducted hostile acts against our country and particularly that you have committed a crime as captain of an armed spying vessel which has performed the grave criminal espionage acts and that the whole members of the crew including yourself are out-and-out aggressors?

ANSWER: Yes, I admit. I have no excuse whatsoever. Our espionage acts are plain act of aggression and criminal acts that violated the rudimental norms of international law.

QUESTION: Tell me how you were captured.

ANSWER: It was in early December, 1967 that our ship left Sasebo, Japan, on an espionage mission. On January 16, 1968 our "USS Pueblo" got to the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to perform espionage assignments after a trip along the Soviet Union's Maritime Province. We had intruded into the coastal waters of a number of socialist countries and carried out espionage activities but we felt very uneasy and much hesitation as we were approaching the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea because we knew that the coastal defences of the Korean People's Army were quite strong and we had intruded too deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. While conducting espionage acts in a clandestine manner, we kept drawing near to Ho-do off Wonsan, from where we could see the smoke rising from villages on the land.

We were carrying out our espionage mission at the point with uneasiness and fear, when the patrol crafts of the People's Army appeared. We got ourselves combat ready instantly and fired at them.

As we had been ordered by Frank A. Johnson not to be captured under any circumstances, we made every effort to resist but there was no way out. In fact we asked for help from the military bases in South Korea and Japan but could not get it since we had intruded so deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. So we were captured at last 7.6 miles off Ryo-do Island, 39°17.4' N, 127°48.9' E in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the naval force of the Korean People's Army, after having committed spying activities deep in the coastal waters of the Soviet Union, People's China and other socialist countries.

QUESTION: You have admitted that you intruded deep into our coastal waters and perpetrated military espionage activities. When, where and by whom were you given the spying mission and what was it specifically?

ANSWER: I was given the spying mission from Rear Admiral Frank A. Johnson, U.S. Navy Commander in Japan, at the port of Sasebo, Japan, on December 2 last. The espionage mission was mainly to detect after a trip off the Soviet Far East, the military targets along the shores of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, distribution of the radar networks, various electric waves, the manoeuvrability of the naval force of the Korean People's Army, accommodation capacities of the ports, the number of incoming and outgoing vessels and their capabilities as well as to research the oceanic conditions along the coast.

QUESTION: What sorts of arrangements had you made before-hand to execute your spying mission?

ANSWER: Having been given the espionage assignments from Frank A. Johnson, we proceeded to readjust and reinforce the arms and equipment of our ship.

And for the purpose of concealing the nature of our ship as an espionage ship, we disguised it as a ship for oceanic researches to be engaged in the observation of oceanic conditions on high seas and the exploitation of oceanic materials. We did not even hoist the U.S. flag throughout the whole period of the espionage acts this time in order to conceal the activities of our ship.

QUESTION: Then, what kinds of espionage acts did the "USS Pueblo" commit specifically after intruding deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea?

ANSWER: After the intrusion into the Korean coastal waters, I spied on the distribution of various military targets and various electric waves at Chongjin, Wonsan and many other places. Besides, we observed and ascertained the depth of water, currents, water temperature, oceanic conditions, salinity and transparency of the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with varied most up-to-date observational and measuring instruments and spying apparatuses and detected radar networks, accommodation capacities of the ports, the number of incoming and outgoing ships and their capacities and the manoeuvrability of naval ships of the Korean People's Army.

(Continued on Page 11)

The 261st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on January 24 in Panmunjom.

At the meeting our side strongly protested to the enemy side against the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are running wild in new war provocation manoeuvres, ever more unscrupulously perpetrating vicious military provocations in the Demilitarized Zone and in the coastal waters of our side.

According to the statement made by Major General Pak Jung Guk, Senior Member of our side, at the meeting, the enemy perpetrated the provocative act of firing scores of shells into our portion in the Demilitarized Zone with 105 mm howitzers between 22:30 and 23:00 on January 22 and fired over 4,670 rounds of ammunition on 22 occasions with various automatic rifles between January 21 and 23.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are continuously perpetrating vicious, reckless military provocations against our side not only on the ground but on the sea.

According to the protest and demonciation of Major General Pak Jung Guk, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, despite the repeated protests and warnings of our side, again carried out the provocative act of illegally infiltrating into the coastal waters of our side in the East Sea over 400 South Korean fishing boats including armed spy boats on four occasions between January 21 and 24. The enemies who had ceaselessly dispatched armed vessels to openly shell the coastal area of our side and used even South Korean fishermen as a shield for their aggressive acts perpetrated the most naked and grave aggressive act of infiltrating an armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army on January 23 into the coastal waters of our side.

According to the statement of Major General Pak Jung Guk, that day the spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army equipped with various weapons and arms and facilities needed for espionage activities intruded into the coastal waters of our side up to the point 39°17.4' N. and 127° 46.9' E. off the Wonsan Port and perpetrated provocative acts.

Vessels of our heroic navy which were on routine patrol duty in the coastal waters of our side returned the fire of the piratic gang who put up a resistance and killed or wounded several U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, captured alive over 80 of them and seized the warship of over 1,000 tons together with the anti-aircraft machineguns installed in it and scores of shooting weapons, tens of thousands of rounds of ammunition and handgrenades and quantities of arms and equipment for espionage activities.

Major General Pak Jung Guk bitterly pointed out that such vicious military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors are a most outright aggressive act linked with the aggressive war policy of the U.S. imperialists for further aggravating tension and unleashing a new aggressive war in Korea and an open, unpardonable challenge to the Korean people.

Major General Pak Jung Guk also condemned this act as a most heinous provocative act surpassing all the provocations committed by the enemy in the coastal waters of our side since the Armistice Agreement and a more sinister, undisguised provocative scheme of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to suppress and put down with the aggressive war clamours the spirit of the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle which is ever mounting among the people in South Korea.

Major General Pak Jung Guk strongly demanded the enemy side to make an apology to our side for the above-mentioned outright aggressive act perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement despite the repeated protests and warnings of our side, severely punish the prime movers who organised and directed the criminal act and all the criminals involved in it in accordance with the requirement of the Armistice Agreement and guarantee against the recurrence of similar provocative and aggressive acts.

Outright Aggressive Acts of U.S. Imperialism Strongly Protested Against

At the 261st M.A.C. Meeting

The U.S. imperialist aggressors captured by the navy of the Korean People's Army while conducting hostile acts after intruding deep into the coastal waters of the D.P.R.K.

Whole World Severely Condemns U.S. Imperialist Brigandish Acts and Resolutely Supports Our Just Struggle

In Connection with the Illegal Intrusion of the Armed Spy Ship into Our Coastal Waters

The world people are sternly denouncing the extremely brazen and arrogant brigandish act of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who infiltrated the armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to perpetrate hostile acts, resolutely supporting the self-defence action of the Korean People's Army in capturing the armed spy ship together with the Yankee scoundrels on board the ship and expressing firm solidarity with the Korean people who are in complete preparedness to counter any provocation or invasion by the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are bent on unleashing another war.

The world people unanimously stress the correctness of the line of self-defence put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Soviet Union

In a commentary January 25, Tass of the Soviet Union exposed the provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists, in connection with the capture of an armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army conducting espionage in the coastal waters of our country by navy crafts of the heroic Korean People's Army.

The commentary pointed out that the U.S. imperialists themselves are unable to deny that the captured Yankee armed spy ship "Pueblo" carried out an espionage mission.

Saying that the bosses of the U.S. imperialists are quite upset by the confession by the captain of the "Pueblo" of the infiltration of his spy ship into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the commentary emphasized that this confession confirmed the worthlessness of the hasty official claim of the bosses of the U.S. imperialists that the spy ship was "captured in high seas."

Democratic Viet Nam

Vietnamese paper **Nhan Dan** pointed out in an editorial January 26 that the confession of the captain of the "Pueblo" is undeniable evidence of the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists. It said: Now, the U.S. imperialists not only denied their crimes, but also threatened war. All their sabre-rattling, however, cannot cow anybody, but only exposes their obstinate and bellicose nature and their intensified provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The "Pueblo" incident is neither an isolated nor the first provocative act of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that for over one year now since the visit of Johnson, war boss of the U.S. imperialists, to South Korea in 1966, the U.S. imperialists have given full scope to their acts of war provocation in the Demilitarized Zone and along the coastal areas of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, thus causing an explosive situation in this part of the world, the editorial continued:

But the U.S. imperialists have miscalculated. The Korean people and the heroic Korean People's Army, always vigilant and combat-ready, neatly captured a whole gang of the spies of the U.S. imperialists and their ship. The Korean People's Army and people are standing firm like a steel fortress in face of the war clamours and threats of the U.S. imperialists. The Korean people have the invincible strength of justice. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is now a powerful country in the socialist camp.

The Korean People's Army, continuing and developing the traditions of the heroic anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle, already dealt the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops annihilating blows in the Korean war (1950-1953).

The entire Korean people are armed, the whole Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an impregnable fortress. By bumping their heads against this steel wall, the U.S. imperialists and their followers will break their necks. If the U.S. imperialists threaten and start war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they will bring them nothing but ignominious failure.

Together with the world people, the Vietnamese people energetically denounce the crimes of the U.S. imperialists against the brotherly people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In conclusion the editorial warmly hailed the Korean People's Army for having taught the U.S. imperialist war provocateurs a fitting lesson.

South Viet Nam

The **South Viet Nam Liberation Radio** sharply denounced in a commentary January 26 the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to unleash a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The radio pointed out that the capture of the armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops identified as the "Pueblo" in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 23 is a fully legal act conforming to justice, international law and the inviolable right of an independent and sovereign nation, and emphasized that this act is also a well-deserved blow at the U.S. imperialists who are wont to violate the sovereignty, the territory, air space and waters of various countries.

The radio stressed in conclusion: The U.S. imperialists must stop at once all hostile acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, withdraw all their troops from South Korea, respect the Korean people's right to self-determination and let the Korean people settle themselves the problem of the unification of their fatherland.

Cuba

The Prensa Latina News Agency on January 26 denounced the reckless, provocative racket of the U.S. imperialists over the incident of the capture of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship and warned that such frantic acts of the U.S. imperialists are bound to meet a defeat.

Recalling the ignominious defeat the U.S. imperialists suffered in the three-year war of aggression in Korea, the **Prensa Latina** stressed: The Korean People's Army which won victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors has grown and strengthened into a stronger revolutionary army, and it is completely ready to smash any aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean People's Army which has as its backbone veteran revolutionary fighters tested in the anti-Japanese armed struggle for the liberation of the fatherland and the people, now has in its ranks a large number of heroes tempered in the struggle against U.S. imperialism. Today in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a defence system of the whole people has been established and the whole country has been turned into an iron-wall fortress.

Pointing to the desperate attempt of the U.S. imperialists to seek in adventurous acts of aggression a way out of their defeat, the **Prensa Latina** warned in conclusion that if the U.S. imperialists commit a new adventure against the Korean people, they will be wiped out of existence once and for all.

Poland

Commenting on the provocative acts of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship, Polish paper **Zolnierz Wolnosci** January 26 said that the threatening move of the U.S. ruling circles in connection with the seizure of the spy ship indicates the serious confusion of the U.S. imperialists puzzled over the fact that the "Pueblo" equipped with up-to-date installations, which has assumed the mission of gathering materials in the radar sphere was caught red-handed. The fact itself that the espionage ship was captured in a place very near from the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gives a full answer to the question who is to blame for the incident. With no ruse can the U.S. imperialists escape the responsibility, stressed the paper.

Democratic Germany

A recent issue of the G.D.R. paper **Neues Deutschland** carried a commentary flaying the U.S. imperialists for raising a frantic war racket around the incident of the capture of the "Pueblo."

By this hysteric sabre-rattling the U.S. imperialists self-exposed that they are seeking a hotbed of a new war, the paper pointed out.

Czechoslovakia

The Czechoslovak paper **Rude Pravo** on January 26 stressed that the espionage acts of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" seized in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea prove that the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists is growing further. The paper denounced the U.S. imperialists for playing the role of the world gendarme.

Cambodia

Cambodian paper **Sochivathor** in its article dated January 26 condemned the criminal act of the U.S. imperialists who intruded an armed spy ship into the coastal waters of Korea, and warned: If the U.S. imperialists trembling with fear dare provoke a war, they are bound to meet a defeat in face of Korea which has been converted into an incomparably strong country. The Korean people will not leave the U.S. imperialists to run wild at will.

Algeria

The Algerian paper **El-Moudjahid** denounced the criminal intrusion of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the coastal waters of our country and said that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism has been further exposed in Asia.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists occupying the southern half of Korea have resorted to all sorts of manoeuvres from long ago to start a new war in Korea, the paper said that the U.S. imperialists took another grave step in their drive for a new war by infiltrating again their armed spy ship into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It went on:

But the Korean people have made preparations from long ago to counter it.

Premier Kim Il Sung said in the Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which he announced at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly that "The Government of the Republic will do all it can to further increase the defence capabilities of the country and build up the defence structure of the whole country and the entire people to cope with the obtaining situation."

The counter-measure of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea against the recent provocation of the U.S. imperialists attests to the correctness of the line of self-defence put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Lebanon

The January 25 issue of Lebanese paper **Saut Al Uruba** carried an editorial saying that the new provocation of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has evoked indignation and wrath among the peoples throughout the world.

The paper continued:

The U.S. imperialists are violating international law. Others' coastal waters are not a stage for espionage activity. The U.S. imperialists must stop invading the coastal waters of other countries.

Condemning the hue and cry raised by the U.S. imperialists over this incident, the paper emphasized that it could never be justified.

(Continued from Page 10)

QUESTION: What methods did you employ for espionage activities?

ANSWER: Having intruded into your coastal waters, we carried out espionage activities by observing and recording the locations and distribution of the military targets with a variety of most up-to-date instruments including radar detecting implements and by measuring and exploiting the oceanographic conditions.

QUESTION: It has been reported that there were two civilians on board your espionage ship. What on earth are they?

ANSWER: As a matter of fact, they are the special espionage agents who are conducting military espionage missions under the guise of oceanographers.

They were assigned to our ship in December 1967. Their names are Dunnie Richard Tuck and Harry Iredale. Formally they brought with them the written orders signed by the marshore research division director under the Department of the Navy.

While joining us in espionage activities, they carried out other important, special assignments.

QUESTION: Do you know what has been plotted by your backstage manipulators in driving you out for espionage activities?

ANSWER: It is to step up preparations for a new war of aggression in Asia and particularly in Korea. It is in connection with the war preparations, I suppose, that Frank A. Johnson sent our "USS Pueblo" into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union and China to spy.

I know that the U.S. Defense Department regards Korea and Viet Nam as two fronts. Especially, as the situation in South Korea and Viet Nam has become more unfavorable for the United States recently, our mission has assumed more urgency. Thus we carried out more positive espionage activities and submitted information to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

QUESTION: How do you feel now after captured for your carrying out of criminal espionage activities?

ANSWER: After my capture I was deeply moved, first and foremost, by the humanitarian treatment accorded us by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We are very serious criminals who committed plain acts of aggression and espionage. But we are being treated well. We are getting on in good health and without any inconvenience whatever in our life.

QUESTION: Have you anything to say to your families, relatives and friends at home?

What is your wish now?

ANSWER: I would like to say a few words. First of all, I want to tell them that I am safe and healthy. I and my crew have no excuse for we have committed a grave crime. I think we should be punished in accordance with the criminal law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

But we were tempted by money and honour to commit such a crime.

It is my greatest wish that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will forgive us leniently so that we may return to our parents, wives and children who are anxiously waiting for us.

Korean and Japanese Peoples and Unbiased World Public Will Not Tolerate Criminal Schemes of Reactionary Sato Govt. of Japan

By No Means Can Reactionary Sato Government of Japan Block Route of Repatriation for Korean Citizens in Japan

The reactionary Sato clique of Japan, the most faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism and the boss of Japanese militarism, scuttled on January 24 the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks in Colombo that had taken up the question on the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The Japanese side, which had been rejecting perniciously at all costs the fair and aboveboard ways for repatriation proposed by our side from the first day session held on November 27 last year, on January 24 upset even its own statements made at the meeting, refused point-blank to draft an agreed document with legal effect on the result of the talks and walked out of the meeting hall soon later, thus eventually rupturing the talks that lasted for two months.

Owing to this, the measures for the return home of the more than 17,000 repatriation applicants, which had been taken on the precondition of correctly securing new ways of repatriation, have been nullified and the repatriation work of the compatriots in Japan is now faced with a grave danger.

The arrogant assertion of the Japanese side that there can be no agreement at the talks and no agreed document having legal validity can be worked out even if an agreement is reached is nothing but an impudent, farfetched logic of robbers. The Japanese side's rude behaviour of walking out of the meeting hall of the international talks when their cock-and-bull demand did not work is a shameless, rash act which cannot be seen in the current international practice and which only swindlers can perpetrate.

By bringing the Colombo talks to a rupture, the Sato clique have revealed more openly their wicked criminal plots to sabotage the repatriation work; they unilaterally "decided" to abrogate the present repatriation agreement, an international agreement, arbitrarily quitted the Moscow Korea-Japan Red Cross talks and are brutally suppressing the Korean citizens in Japan who are fighting in defence of the right to repatriation.

Thus, the Sato clique have branded themselves as the villainous enemy of humanitarianism running wild recklessly to wreck the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan, a lofty humanitarian work, as the wanton violator of the national rights of Korean citizens in Japan and as the vicious enemy to the Korean and Japanese peoples and the progressive peoples all over the world.

With surging national indignation our people sternly protest against and condemn the criminal moves of the Sato clique who are trying hard to wreck the repatriation work of Korean citizens in Japan, and resolutely oppose and reject the criminal moves.

The whole course of the Colombo talks showed that our side has made all sincere efforts to overcome grave obstacles to the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan and ensure smooth continuation of this work and proved that the Japanese side brewed vile plots in a planned way from the outset to rupture the talks.

There is no reason or ground for the Japanese side, which is under unavoidable legal and moral obligations to carry out the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan unconditionally to the end with a sense of responsibility, to refuse to accept the turning-point proposals of our side which are run through with fair, aboveboard and reasonable ways for ensuring the repatriation of the more than 17,000 people who have already applied for repatriation and those who will newly apply for repatriation in the future.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese side, refusing the acceptance of our proposals, came out with the so-called "measures of the Japanese government" aimed at sabotaging the repatriation operation, created all sorts of artificial obstacles in the way of the repatriation work of Korean citizens in Japan and persisted in its wicked scheme to wreck it in the long run.

The vicious schemes of the Japanese side to sabotage the repatriation work of Koreans in Japan were brought to full light also in its denial of the talks that lasted for two months and its persistent objection to the drafting of any agreed document for bearing legal responsibility on the result of the talks.

The so-called "summary of the talks" put forward by the Japanese side is, after all, but an abominable fraudulent document designed to wriggle out of the responsibility for the abrogation of the repatriation agreement, assuming no responsibility for the result of the talks.

The Japanese side's presentation of such a paper at the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks is in itself, preposterous enough and an unbearable insult to the Korean people.

When all its shameless machinations went busted in face of the sincere and strenuous efforts of our side to realise the fair and aboveboard turning-point measures, the Japanese side eventually broke off the Colombo talks, revealing its black heart as the wrecker of the repatriation operation.

This is an outrageous, criminal act of the truculent foe of humanitarianism and another revealed manifestation of the malicious hostile policy of the reactionary Sato government of Japan against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people.

It is widely known to the world what the Sato clique of Japan are after in their frantic scheme to wreck the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan, wantonly trampling underfoot international law and international practice and the principles of humanitarianism.

It stems from the sinister political intrigues of the Japanese militarists to serve U.S. imperialism more faithfully in its policies of aggression and war, step up military, political and economic collusions with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and broaden the way of their reinvasion of South Korea.

The entire Korean people can never be indifferent to the fact that the Sato clique of Japan scuttled the Colombo talks at a time when the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique of South Korea are intensifying acts of war provocation and aggression as never before against the northern half of the Republic, and are sharply watching their moves.

Should the Sato government of Japan finally wreck the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan, a sacred humanitarian work, by making it a scapegoat for the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war, it will bear the full responsibility for all the resulting consequences and will not be able to escape the stern judgement of history and people.

In view of the stark reality of today when those who have already gone through procedures for repatriation alone exceeded 17,000, there can be no reason or ground whatsoever to stop the repatriation operation halfway, and the repatriation work must be continued unconditionally and for good as long as there exist the intending repatriates.

Our people once again solemnly declare that the "decision" of the Japanese government to unilaterally revoke the repatriation agreement is totally null and void and that no one recognises it. If the Sato government of Japan considers that it can suspend the repatriation operation of Korean compatriots in Japan by the break-up of the Colombo talks it will be a foolish day dream. By no means can the Japanese authorities halt the repatriation work or absolve themselves from their responsibility for ensuring the continuation of this work.

The Korean people, invincible ranks united rock-firm around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, will fight to the end to ensure the continuous proceeding of the repatriation operation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, declared as follows:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regards it as its sacred duty to protect the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all other overseas Korean citizens and defend their national rights. We will continue to fight stubbornly against all the unwarranted acts of infringing upon the national rights of the overseas Korean citizens and persecuting and humiliating them, and will always resolutely support and inspire our overseas compatriots in their just struggle."

The Japanese government must realise that the Korean people of today are the people of a strong socialist nation whose might is growing day by day and the 600,000 compatriots in Japan are its proud overseas citizens.

The earnest desire of the Korean citizens in Japan to return to the rich, powerful and independent socialist fatherland with Comrade Kim Il Sung as its Leader will surely be realised as ever.

Statement of Korean Red Cross Delegation

Denouncing Japanese Side for Breaking off Korea-Japan Red Cross Talks

Jon In Chol, head of the delegation of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society, held a press conference after the Red Cross talks came to a rupture due to the unilateral walk out of the Japanese side in Colombo on January 24.

There Jon In Chol, head of our side's delegation, made public a statement of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea denouncing the malicious criminal act of the Japanese side which ran away after unilaterally breaking off the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks.

In connection with the resumption of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks in Colombo, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had authorized the Korean Red Cross Society to take new and important turning-point measures to remove at an early date the obstacles laid in the way of the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan and ensure its smooth continuation, proceeding from the warm compatriotic love and sincerity for saving our compatriots in Japan facing added sufferings owing to the high-handed sabotage of the repatriation agreement by the reactionary Sato government of Japan.

Referring in detail to the proposal by our delegation of new and important turning-point measures on this basis on the first day of the talks, the statement continued:

This proposal of our side is permeated with the warm and deep love of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved great Leader of our people, for the compatriots in Japan and is run through with greatest sincerity and reasonable measures for ensuring the continuation of the repatriation operation and fair methods and conditions acceptable to both sides. If the Japanese side had the slightest sincerity to guarantee the continuation of the repatriation operation, it must not fail to accept the just and reasonable proposal of our side.

The Japanese side, however, put forth the so-called "principle of the Japanese government" designed solely to wreck the repatriation operation.

The statement said further:

If it resorted to the full the intention of the Japanese reactionary government to prevent Korean citizens in Japan, under sundry pretexts, from taking the repatriation ship and going home, even though they apply for repatriation.

That the Japanese side rejected any agreement at the talks from the beginning was made further clear when it stubbornly opposed working out any agreed document of legal validity as to the results of the talks.

The Japanese delegate said that "What the Japanese side should do at the current talks is to explain the principle of the Japanese government and the Korean side to understand it, and it is out of question for the two sides to reach an agreement here" and arrogantly blared that "A document of legal binding on either side, in form or in content, as to the results of the talks, cannot be worked out as in the past." This shameless stand of the Japanese side evading any responsibility for the results of the talks, though it attends the talks, is an act flouting and insulting the talks themselves.

The statement said:

The Japanese side is entirely responsible for the rupture of the talks in Colombo. Facts prove that the Japanese side's sabotage of the Colombo talks was motivated by premeditated political intrigues of the reactionary Sato government of Japan to serve more faithfully the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and further expand the path of aggression on South Korea.

The Korean people of today are a united and tested people who under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved great Leader, have built a powerful socialist industrial-agricultural state with the solid foundations of an independent national economy in the northern half of the Republic.

The Korean people will never tolerate the encroachment upon their national rights by any enemy.

For the Korean citizens in Japan to return to the socialist fatherland where the fatherly Leader is, is their legitimate right which no one can infringe upon.

The unilateral decision of the reactionary government of Japan to abrogate the repatriation agreement is null and void, and no one recognises it.

With no ruse can the reactionary authorities of Japan evade the obligation to repatriate the Korean compatriots in Japan to their fatherland.

The Japanese reactionary authorities must repatriate, without fail, all the 17,000 Koreans who have already applied for repatriation in accordance with the repatriation agreement, no matter how many years it may take, under the obligation they have assumed by the agreement.

The repatriation operation under the existing repatriation agreement must be continued as long as there are those who wish to return home.

If the reactionary Sato government of Japan recklessly wrecks the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan, not heeding anything, it will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom and will not escape severe judgement of history and the people.

We are convinced that the just struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for defending the rights of repatriation opened for them by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and the struggle of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for realising their desire will enjoy in the future ever greater support of the honest-minded people of Japan and the progressive people throughout the world.

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